



**Director of  
Central  
Intelligence**

**Top Secret**

# **National Intelligence Daily**

***Monday  
28 September 1981***

NGA Review Completed

**Top Secret**

*CO NID 81-226 IX*

*28 September 1981*

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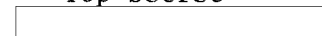
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POLAND: Solidarity Militants Attack Compromise

*The union militants' determined assault on the self-management compromise agreement seems to have only a limited chance of success and may partly be an effort to enhance their prospects on other issues to be discussed at the congress.* [redacted]

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Although approval by the congress of the compromise that Solidarity leader Walesa and the national leadership reached with the regime last week remains in doubt, its supporters have confidently been predicting a victory. Walesa's impassioned defense of the agreement yesterday was enthusiastically applauded. He may put all of his prestige behind this agreement; some of his supporters apparently are spreading the word that he will resign if it is rejected. [redacted]

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Few important regional leaders appear to have called for outright rejection of the agreement, which was enacted by parliament on Friday. Some who have long objected to Walesa's highhanded ways, however, criticized the manner in which the agreement was reached. They may be trying to prevent Walesa from getting the congress to endorse his proposal for a strong central leadership. [redacted]

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The moderates' case for the agreement has been hindered by the fact that only four of the 11-member national leadership participated in the decision. The congress today will hear explanations from those who were absent. [redacted]

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The congress yesterday implicitly reaffirmed its controversial pledge of support for free trade union activity elsewhere in Eastern Europe and the USSR. Delegates responded enthusiastically to a letter of greetings said to be from Romanian workers. Although the congress is unlikely to reiterate its position by formally issuing another resolution, the East European regimes and the Soviets will be angered that the union has again publicized the issue. [redacted]

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### Soviet Propaganda

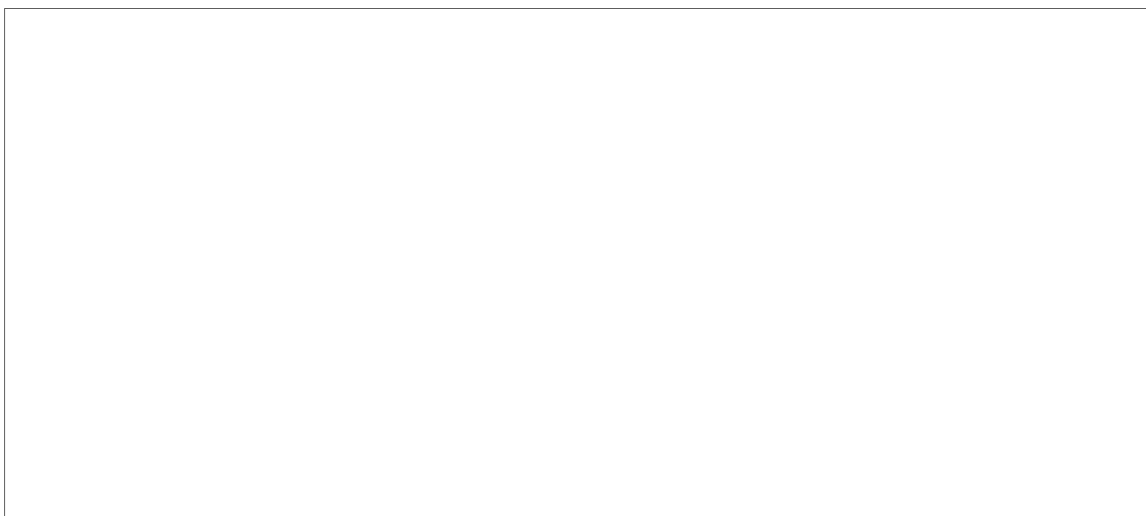
TASS reported again Saturday that "Marxist-Leninist seminars" in Poland are criticizing Polish authorities for tolerating anti-Soviet activity and are demanding firm action against counterrevolutionary forces. It quoted the Polish critics as citing the need to distinguish between "dialogue" and "capitulation." It did not, however, repeat the call made last week for convening the Polish party's Central Committee, suggesting that Moscow realizes the time is not ripe for a direct challenge to party chief Kania. [REDACTED]

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Meanwhile, Soviet media have discontinued--at least temporarily--their calls for immediate strong action against Solidarity. Instead, Moscow's coverage of Premier Jaruzelski's speech to the parliament last Thursday quoted his affirmation that "mutual understanding" remains possible if the union adopts a more moderate line. [REDACTED]

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### Military Situation



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Satellite photography of two Polish units yesterday showed continued presence of tents, indicating that they may remain at augmented strength. Photography over the weekend of other Polish units, both Soviet divisions in Poland, and several divisions in the western USSR revealed no unusual activity. [REDACTED]

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LEBANON-FRANCE-JORDAN: Arms Acquisitions

*Lebanon is turning to France and Jordan for military equipment.* [redacted]

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The French Government reportedly has provided the Lebanese with a \$105 million loan for the purchase of more than 250 tanks, armored cars, and armored personnel carriers. A Lebanese delegation evidently went to Paris on 12 September to close the deal. Under the new contract, 13 new French tanks and five armored personnel carriers were delivered to Beirut last week. [redacted]

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Lebanon also is negotiating with Jordan for the purchase of US M-48 tanks. Jordan took delivery last month of the first of 274 improved Chieftain tanks on order from the UK and could make available to Beirut up to 80 of its M-48s. The US has offered to assist Lebanon in modernizing the M-48s, and South Korea apparently could provide low-cost spare parts for them. [redacted]

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The Lebanese Army would find it extremely difficult to absorb large quantities of equipment. In addition to serious factionalism, it is beset by manpower shortages, inadequate facilities, and deficiencies in its training programs. [redacted]

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INTERNATIONAL: IAEA Resolves Leadership Crisis

*The International Atomic Energy Agency on Saturday elected a new Director General--Hans Blix, a Swedish diplomat--but only after the industrial nations agreed to changes in the Agency's operations designed to benefit the developing countries.* [REDACTED]

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Finding a successor to the retiring Director General had been a difficult and lengthy process as the Western industrial nations, the USSR, and the developing countries each pushed its own candidates. As the effort to identify a consensus candidate became increasingly difficult, the developing countries drew on their voting strength on the Board of Governors to demand that more Third World nationals be assigned to IAEA senior management positions, that technical assistance to the nuclear programs of developing nations be expanded, and that more Third World countries be added to the board to ensure equitable geographic distribution. [REDACTED]

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Their strong desire to end the leadership crisis led the industrial nations to agree to resolutions that called for significant progress on all three issues. The consequences of allowing the issue of the Director General to remain unresolved were becoming serious in view of the controversies over Israeli and South African participation in the organization and the growing concern over the effectiveness of the nuclear safeguards system. [REDACTED]

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The price the industrial nations paid for resolving the leadership issue may not have been great. Increased technical assistance to the developing nations can still come from voluntary contributions rather than directly from the regular budget, and expansion of the Board of Governors will be difficult in view of the dispute between the Latin American and African member states as to which regions should benefit more. Nevertheless, the "package deal" that permitted the election of a new Director General symbolizes the growing influence of the Third World in the organization. [REDACTED]

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IRAN: Street Fighting Intensifies

The Mujahedin are shifting their tactics from public demonstrations announced in advance to spontaneous street clashes as they continue to try to build popular support and weaken the Khomeini regime. Armed leftist Mujahedin clashed repeatedly yesterday with government security forces in central Tehran as opponents of the regime escalated their campaign to disrupt the presidential election next Friday. Small, well-organized groups of guerrillas, chanting anti-Khomeini slogans, burned buses and exchanged gunfire with Revolutionary Guards.

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SIERRA LEONE: Possible Threat to US Interests

The regime recently formed a party youth brigade with 500 members to help monitor and intimidate persons suspected of political opposition. Cuban advisers are giving paramilitary training to the brigade; elite police units in Sierra Leone also were trained by Cuban instructors in the early 1970s. [REDACTED]

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Tensions are still high in Freetown, and underlying economic and political grievances have not been resolved. The UK has been criticized by President Stevens, who attributes renewed anxieties to biased reporting of Sierra Leone's troubles by the British Broadcasting Corporation. [REDACTED]

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USSR-NICARAGUA: Fishing Industry Cooperation

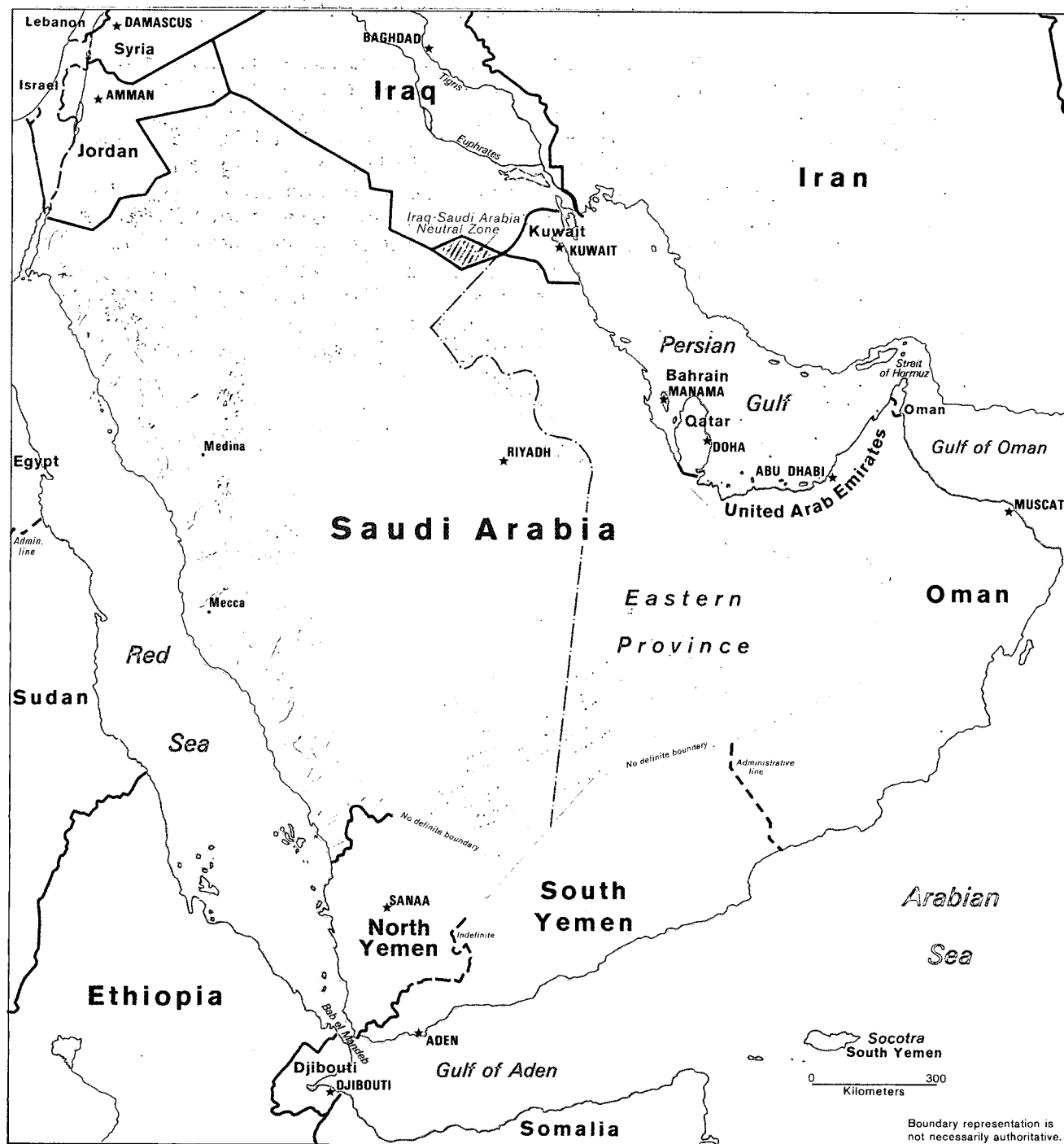
The USSR on 5 September signed a bilateral fishing agreement with Nicaragua that provides for Soviet technical assistance, authorizes exploratory research by Soviet ships off Nicaragua's Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and gives the Soviets a role in training Nicaraguan fishermen. In July, junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado alluded on Sandinista television to possible negotiations under way between Managua and an unnamed government for the construction of a repair facility in Nicaragua to service the foreign government's Pacific fishing fleet. The timing of the new fishing agreement suggests that the USSR's fishing fleet probably will acquire a new base.

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## SPECIAL ANALYSIS

### SAUDI ARABIA: Security Concerns During the Hajj

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*Saudi leaders expect trouble during this year's hajj--the annual pilgrimage to Mecca by Muslims that begins tomorrow--and have taken extraordinary precautions to guard against incidents that would damage the prestige of the royal family. Saudi security services are focusing on Libyans, Iranians, and Palestinians--the most likely troublemakers. The Saudis' nervousness this year probably is enhanced by concern that an incident would adversely affect the AWACS vote in the US Congress.*

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The hajj reaches a climax with the celebration of the Feast of the Sacrifice, which this year falls on 8 October, commemorating Abraham's near sacrifice of his son. Every Muslim is obligated to perform the hajj--one of the five tenets of Islam--at least once in a lifetime during the 12th month of the Islamic calendar.

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More than 1.5 million Muslims from other countries will make the hajj this year, in addition to several hundred thousand Saudis. As many as 100,000 Iranians and Libyans are expected.

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The horde of pilgrims coming to western Saudi Arabia each hajj season puts severe strains on Saudi security and intelligence services. The Saudis are still chagrined over the bloody 14-day occupation of the Great Mosque at Mecca by a large group of religious fanatics in November 1979.

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#### Government Precautions

The government has imposed stringent security measures throughout the kingdom, including the establishment of checkpoints on all major roads in the Mecca-Medina region. All vehicles are being searched; trucks from Syria containing smuggled weapons already have been intercepted.

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Security at Mecca is particularly tight. Private vehicles are to be banned from the city at the peak of the pilgrimage, parts of the Great Mosque will be closed to the public, and bags carried by pilgrims will be searched. [REDACTED]

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In addition, the bringing of coffins into the Mosque--a tradition that in Islamic teaching ensures a spiritual reward for the dead--has been forbidden. The extremists who staged the incident in 1979 carried weapons in this way. [REDACTED]

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Saudi authorities have received numerous reports of plans by Iranian pilgrims and Libyan-trained terrorists to cause trouble during the festivities. Saudi customs officials already have turned back some visitors carrying anti-Saudi and anti-Iraqi leaflets. [REDACTED]

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The Shia community of Saudi Arabia's Eastern Province, which constitutes approximately 6 percent of the country's population, also is being closely watched. Although there have been no outbreaks of political unrest over the past year, demonstrations in November 1979 and again in February 1980 resulted in over 70 deaths. During the past few months, several Saudi Shias returning from visits to Iran have been arrested, and security officials fear a resurgence of antiregime activities. [REDACTED]

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Despite these measures, a determined or well-trained terrorist group probably could evade the Saudi security net. Consequently, the Saudis are counting on help from friendly Islamic states to monitor pilgrims before they arrive. [REDACTED]

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